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Review.

An Essay on the Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, showing its nature, its necessity, and its extent. To which is added an Appendix, containing remarks on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation. By CALEB BURGE, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Glastenbury, Connecticut. Hartford, Gleason & Co. 1822. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 296.

The great doctrine of the atonement lies at the foundation of the Christian system; and in its leading features is cordially embraced by every true disciple of the Redeemer. It is also the great stumbling block of unbelievers; and not unfrequently, through the application of a "vain philosophy," it is found to bewilder the understanding both of the wise and the simple-hearted among Christians. Yet every real Christian sees distinctly, in his own sinfulness, the necessity of an all-atoning Sacrifice, an Advocate, and an Intercessor: and were he deprived of these, he would utterly despair of acceptance or salvation. He may entertain some erroneous notions about the thing itself; and all his views must of course be imperfect about the great mystery which is attached to it; but one thing he well knows—the death of Christ has in some way or other rendered it possible for mercy to be extended towards the vilest offender who will repent: while, without this provision, the commission of one single sin must have forever excluded him from happiness and from heaven.

Few doctrines have led to more disputes among every class of men, than the one we are now contemplating. And though it seems desirable that it should at length be placed in a clear and undeniable point of light, yet while we live in a blind and cavilling world, such an exhibition is hardly to be expected; and if it were even made, it would not convince those who are wilfully blind—much less those who are "given over to believe a lie."

As to the different views which are entertained by real Christians respecting the atonement—the diversity consists chiefly in theory and speculation, and not in the decisions of the sentient principle. A spirit of theorizing, and the application of 'philosophy, falsely so called,' have often thrown obscurity over the subject, and created unhappy divisions among the churches. The most profound reasoners have taken sides on questions of minor importance, as well as on those of a radical nature; and were it not that the sentient principle is sometimes at variance with theory and speculation—were it not that the heart is sometimes right when the head is wrong, it would seem as if a spirit of disputation and of systematizing would destroy all confidence in the doctrine.

Nevertheless, there are certain inquiries, which may properly be made the subjects of investigation, even among those who rely on the efficacy of atonement for salvation. "Whether atonement was, in the nature of things necessary, in order that sinners might be pardoned, or whether it was necessary, only because God was pleased to require it; that is, whether God might not have pardoned sinners without an atonement, or any sort of conditions, and without injuring his character or the interests of his kingdom, if this had pleased him; and if not, what were the reasons that rendered such a procedure improper; whether the atonement which Christ made, consisted in his obedience, or in his sufferings, or in both united; whether it was made for all mankind, or for the elect only; whether it is, or is not of the nature of a payment of a debt; whether the sufferings of Christ were the very penalty of the divine law, or rather, a substitute for the *execution* of that penalty; and whether the righteousness of Christ must be imputed to believers that they may be justified and saved," are inquiries mostly of this character; though some of them perhaps have arisen rather out of the circumstances of controversy, than out of any thing the knowledge of which is of real consequence to the maintenance of the divine life. These inquiries form the argument of the volume before us; and for the most part, they are prosecuted with clearness and simplicity of method, and with perspecuity and plainness of language. Thn author nowhere affects the metaphysician; and his work seems less designed to disarm the cavilling and sophistical, than to convey solid instruction to the inquiring mind. He evidently wrote for those who were desirous of obtaining instruction; and his arguments are the more satisfactory, from their being drawn directly from the scriptures. The author believes in a *general* atonement; and from the little attention which we have been enabled to devote to the argument, we should infer that he gives a plain, correct, and familiar exhibition of that side of the question.

Thus much we have ventured to say; with the hope that our readers might be induced to examine the work for themselves—especially, since it has just now found its way into this part of the country; and its author has taken up his residence among us.

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION ON CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The information about to be given, is obtained, through the medium of the London Missionary Register, from the Twentieth Report of the British and Foreign School Society.—*Mis. Her.*

FRANCE.—The Schools for Mutual Instruction in Paris, are 45 in number, and contain upwards of 8,000 children: there are, besides, five evening schools for adults: two of the schools have been visited by the Archbishop of Paris, who expressed his great satisfaction with the order and discipline of the children, and the improvement which they had made. The accounts from the interior of the kingdom are not so encouraging; yet it is believed that the lower classes are becoming increasingly sensible of the advantages of education, and desirous of possessing them.

NETHERLANDS.—The progress of education in the Netherlands, is on the whole encouraging. The new buildings for the Model schools at Brussels have been completed: the boys' school was opened in June, and 390 scholars were on the list: the girls' school was to be opened in October. These schools will furnish the advantage of training establishments to such persons as may be desirous of introducing the system into other parts of the country.

DENMARK.—A commission appointed by the king to ascertain the nature and merits of the British system, after having closely examined the subject, and heard the objections of those who imagined they saw many defects and evils in the new plan, reported favorably. His majesty was then pleased to give his sanction to his system: a Model school was opened at Copenhagen: lessons in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, were ordered to be printed; and permission was given for the establishment of the system in the cities and villages generally, and for its adoption in the Primary schools. In the beginning of last year, 244 schools had been organized; and it was expected that the number would be soon increased to five hundred.

SWEDEN.--Scriptural education meets with great success in Sweden, and has been introduced into almost every province of that kingdom. A royal edict has been recently issued, addressed to the Consistory courts, requiring them to select for the offices of church-warden and parish schoolmasters such persons only as shall be capable of teaching the system of moral instruction. The fees of church-livings, and some funds now in the hands of the clergy, are to be so economized, as that a portion of them may be made available for the purposes of public education. A very friendly letter from the Swedish Eduation Society, accompanied by a copy of their First Report, was received by your Committee last year; and a large supply of slates and pencils for the use of the schools, was transmitted to Stockholm at their request.

PRUSSIA.—From the report of a recent traveller, (Captain Cochrane) the Committee learn that the British system is pretty generally diffused throughout the empire. One effect of this has been a diminution of the number of private schools; but this is more than counterbalanced by the fact that in the Lancasterian institutions, *as many hundreds* are educated as in the private establishments there were *tens*. The British system has even reached the frigid clime of Siberia: the schools at Tobolsk, the capital of that country, contain nearly 1,000 children, whose proficiency is said to be very creditable.

ITALY.—Interesting information has been received relative to the progress of education in Tuscany, where there are 30 schools, all supported by subscription, and generally prosperous. Three similar institutions exist in Naples, one of which affords instruction to 500 children. The British system has even reached the dominions of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, four schools being established in the Papal territories.

PORTUGAL.—With more pleasure they speak of Portugal. By means of M. Lerocq, a corresponding member of the Paris Society, the system of mutual instruction has been introduced into Lisbon; where a Model school has been opened, immediately under the patronage of the Government, at whose expense also the requisite lessons have been printed. A royal decree, dated Sept. 11, 1824, recognizes the establishment of this school, exempts it from the existing laws affecting education, and promises that those lads who make most proficiency shall be selected for public teachers. The friends of the Society will probably recollect that the Scripture lessons were printed in Portuguese by this Society, some time ago; and they will rejoice that the youth of Portugal will now derive from the purest sources, those truths which are so well adapted to promote *peace on earth, and good will among men*—are alike conducive to the happiness of individuals, societies, and nations—and are equally unfavorable to anarchy and to misrule.

EXTRACT FROM CHALMERS.

What is the reason why there is so much more unanimity among the critics and grammarians about the sense of an ancient author, than about the sense of the New Testament? Because the one is made purely a question of criticism: The other has been complicated with the uncertain fancies of a daring and presumptuous theology. Could we only dismiss these fancies, sit down like a school boy to his task, and look upon the study of divinity as a mere translation, then we would expect the same unanimity among Christians that we meet with among scholars and literati, about the system of Epicurus, or the philosophy of Aristotle. But here lies the distinction between the two cases. When we make out, by a critical examination of the Greek of Aristotle, that such was his meaning, and such his philosophy, the result carries no authority with it, and our mind retains the congenial liberty of its own speculations. But if we make out by a critical examination of the Greek of St. Paul, that such is the theology of the New Testament, we are bound to submit to this theology; and our minds must surrender every opinion, however dear, to it. It is quite in vain to talk of the mysteriousness of the subject, as being the cause of the want of unanimity among Christians. It may be mysterious in reference to our former conceptions. It may be mysterious in the utter impossibility of reconciling it with our own assumed fancies, and self-formed principles. It may be mysterious in the difficulty which we feel in comprehending the manner of the doctrine, when we ought to be satisfied with the authoritative revelation which has been made to us of its existence and its truth. But if we could only abandon all our former conceptions, if we felt that our business was to submit to the oracles of God, and that we are not called upon to effect a reconciliation between a revealed doctrine of the Bible, and an assumed or excogitated principle of our own;—then we are satisfied, that we would find the language of the Testament to have as much clear, and precise, and didactic simplicity, as the sage or philosopher that has come down to us.

REMARKABLE FACTS.

Christianity began its progress at Jerusalem. At the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ, it numbered about 120 followers, immediately after, 3000 and soon after, 5000 more; and in little less than two years, great multitudes at Jerusalem only, as well as throughout Judea. Mahommed was three years occupied in making 14 converts, and those too of his own family; and proceeded so slowly at Mecca, where he had no established religion to contend with, that in the seventh year, when he was compelled to flee to Medina, only 83 men, and 18 women retired to Ethiopia. Within a century from time of the ascension, Christianity, without any aid but that of preaching, pervaded not merely Syria and Lyria, Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia; not merely Asia Minor, Armenia, and Parthia, but a large portion of Europe. Islam, on the contrary, had no considerable success, until it achieved it by the sword; and when it ceased to use the sword in making proselytes, its progress was at once arrested.—We then ask the infidel—to what was this remarkable progress of Christianity owing? Not, certainly, to the rank or power of its author; he passed the greater part of his life in obscurity, working as an artisan, and the residue, as a wandering teacher, and at last was publicly executed as a malefactor.—not to the learning and influence of his followers; they were fishermen and Publicans, not to the sword; he employed none, except 'the Sword of the Spirit.' Not to the aid of government; for both Jews and Romans were banded together to destroy it. Not to the hopes of wealth, honor, or power; for its author very frankly told those who became his followers, 'My kingdom is not of this world;' and taught them to expect not merely contempt and persecution, but the loss of all things, even of life.—Not its flattery of the human character; for it explicitly declares 'Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.' Not to any license given to sensual indulgence; for the language of its author was, 'If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me.' Not to the hopes of a sensual heaven; 'Into that city nothing shall enter that defileth.' Not to a blind credulity; for many who embraced Christianity during the two first centuries, were men of distinguished talents, and enlightened minds, and all, who cordially embraced it became men of virtuous character. We then repeat the question to the infidel,—why did the religion of One, who was publicly executed between two thieves, of one who was without friends, without influence, and without power; a religion which flattered no one, which exposed its followers to the loss of all things in this world, which required self denial and self renunciation, and offered no reward in the future world but holiness; why did it immediately pervade the city and region where he was thus executed, and in a little period, all the surrounding world? If the infidel attributes it to miracles merely; he renounces his infidelity. If he admits that it was owing to the inherent evidence of its truth and its divine origin, he does the same. And if he denies both; he asserts a far greater miracle, in the progress of Christianity under these circumstances, than any, or than all those which he disowns.

ON IMPULSE.

Robinson, of Cambridge, in one of his Village Discourses, says, "Several of you know a good old man, who departed this life twenty years ago, and who often exhorted you to live by the Ten Commandments, and not by impulses. He used to tell, you know, how he got free from that delusion fifty years before. Then he was pious and poor, and thought (he was only a lad) that all suggestions in Scripture style, came from heaven. Walking in the field, in want of firing, by the side of a neighbour's hedge, he wished for some of it to burn, and the word came, 'In all this Job sinned not,' and in the faith of this, he began to make free of his neighbour's wood; but presently he discovered his error, tried his impulse by the eighth commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and so got rid of an error which might have led him out of the church into the jail." "Beloved," says John, "believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, whether they are of God."

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

Extract from the Memoirs of Mrs. Susan Huntington.

I have always made it a rule never to give a child what it is passionately earnest to have, however proper the object may be in itself; because otherwise, an association would immediately be formed in the mind between importunity and success. Were a child always told, when he cries for a thing, 'You shall have it when you show a proper temper, it would soon teach him to be reasonable. I think it the destruction of government to be capricious, to refuse one day, what in circumstances not seen by the child to be different, is granted in another, to let fretting and teazing carry a point at one time, when at another they would bring punishment. Children very soon see whether we are consistent; and little deviations from an established rule, affords great encouragement for the next time. These little deviations do great mischief, and are often slidden into very imperceptibly by the parent, though the child is quick-sighted enough to observe them.

One thing I think of the greatest importance, and that is. that children be made *always* to mind, and consider the parent's word as their law. Giving up once after a command has passed, may lay the foundation, and lead to the establishment, of a principle of insubordination as troublesome as unconquerable. For this reason, absolute commands should be as few as possible.

I also think it dangerous to play with children in the way of command, saying do this or do that, when you do not mean that the thing must be done. It weakens parental authority. I never like to tell very small children to kiss strangers, as they often feel a degree of backwardness very difficult to overcome; and if they refuse, it is necessary to pass it over without compelling obedience, which should not be, or to have a combat with them before the company, which hardens them to reproof. It is better to say, if a stranger offers to kiss them and they refuse, and it is thought best to say any thing, 'Your kisses are of no great consequence, they may be dispensed with, I dare say.' This leads the child to think he is not of so much importance, as he might otherwise be led to suppose.

It is also very necessary to good government that punishments should be proportioned to offences. If we make no distinction between intentional and complicated offences, and careless inadvertencies, the child by the frequent recurrence of these latter faults and the sharp rebukes they bring upon him, will become so accustomed to severe reproof that he will not mind it. Tenderness of heart is the most powerful human engine of paternal government; and when this is lost, it seems to me all is lost unless the grace of God interposes. The inevitable consequence of frequent reproof is, a heart blunted in its sensibilities, and unmoved by the parent's displeasure. Of course, all temptations should as much as possible, be put out of the way of children. Many little things should not be observed, which if you were conscious the child knew you had observed, ought to be reproved. A harsh and angry tone should never be used unless a gentle one has previously failed And I believe, where the authority of the parent is established by the mild and gentle means, to some of which I have alluded, severe measures need be resorted to very seldom.

Bias being asked how a man should order his life, answered, "As if a man should live long, or die quickly."

Faith is the only bank on which one may draw with the greatest boldness when his calamities are at their greatest height.

There are some persons that live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws upon a river—they do not go, but they are carried. The gifts of the mind are able to cover the defects of the body; but the perfections of the body cannot hide the imperefections of the mind.

There is nothing so much affects men, as to see religion embodied, and acted out by the people of God. The gospel then presents itself to their conscience in a living shape, and carries with it an influence that is irresistible.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken shares of money: before they gave in their verdict they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences, for that Clodius was a very seditious young nobleman. Whereupon all the world gave him for condemned. But acquitted he was. Catulus, the next day seeing some of them that had acquitted him together, said to them; "What made you ask of us a guard? Were you afraid your money should be taken away from you?'

At the same judgement, Cicero gave in evidence upon oath: and when the jury, which consisted of fifty seven, had passed against his evidence, one day in the senate Cicero and Clodius being in altercation, Clodius upbraided him and said; "The jury gave you no credit." Cicero answered, "Five and twenty gave me credit: but there were two and thirty that gave you no credit, for they had their money before hand.

Simonides being asked of Hiero "what he thought of God?" asked a seven night's time to consider of it, and at the seven night's end he asked a fortnight's time, at the fortnight's end a month. At which Hiero marvelling, Simonides answered; "that the longer he thought upon the matter, the more difficult he found it.

Bion was sailing and there fell out a great tempest; and the mariners that were wicked and dissolute fellows, called upon the gods; but Bion said unto them, "Peace, let them not know you are here."

An orator of Athens said to Demosthenes, "The Athenians will kill you if they wax mad." Demosthenes replied, "And they will kill you if they be in good sense."

Themistocles would say of himself, "That he was like a plane tree; that in tempests men fled to him, and in fair weather, men were ever cropping his leaves."

Religious Intelligence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following extracts are derived from the Missionary Herald for June.

Continued.

Dedication of a Church at Lahaina.

The new church was consecrated to Jehovah on the second Sabbath in July. The evening previous, a herald was sent through the village, crying as he went,—"*To-morrow we enter the new house of prayer. In that house all noise is forbidden, all laughter all talk, all whispering. No dog shall enter it, and no child that will make a noise. No tobacco pipe shall be carried there, and, after meeting all the people shall retire in silence.*"

The morning of the Sabbath was pleasant, and unusually quiet, until eight o'clock, when its silence was broken by the church bell. The people immediately began to collect, and before the second bell rung, the house was filled. When I arrived it was with difficulty I could make my way to the pulpit. Multitudes had gone away because there was no room for them. I addressed the people from 2 Chron. vi, 14. "O Lord God of Israel, there is none like unto thee," &c. While we religiously dedicated this house to Jehovah, all the multitudes within it seemed impressed with the awful solemnity of the occasion. Every eye was fixed, every ear was apparently open: and while I saw so many standing around, who could not enter, it was with no small satisfaction that I pointed them to another building, a house not made with hands, where, though there shall be assembled in it multitudes, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation, a voice is still heard,—"and yet there is room."

Latest from Lahaina.

In the latest communication received from the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Richards says,

There is not a day passes, but what we see evidence that the Lord is here. "Blessed indeed, is Lahaina," are words often on the lips of the natives; and we mould respond, 'Blessed be the Lord for what Lahaina is." Our house is now continually thronged with people, but we no longer look upon them as a gang of thieves, come to steal, as formerly; nor do we any longer set a watch to guard against them. A year ago, our patience was continually tryed, by those who come for no other object but to steal, and all the guards we could set were not sufficient to protect our property. But for the last five months, we have not missed the smallest article, either from our house or yard. The great business of a missionary at Lahaina is now, compared with what it formerly was, a most delightful one. It is the buiness of pointing anxious souls to heaven, and conducting pilgrims to the land of promise. With our present employment, and our present prospects, we are encouraged, we are animated. We hope the churches will be encouraged also, and feel that their exertions for this people are not in vain.

Progress of Reformation at Kaavaroa.

Mr. Ely, who is stationed at Kaavaroa, on the island of Hawaii thus writes:

I have preached regularly in the church, and we have reason to hope that the word has taken effect in the hearts of many. Our church has uniformly been crowded, and a solemn stillness has pervaded the assembly. Some of the hearers have not unfrequently called, after service, to inquire more fully respecting the word spoken, and to know how they might obtain eternal life. Family worship has been almost universally established, and some appear desirous of training up their household in the fear of God. The Sabbath school has flourished beyond expectation. The children commit with great facility. We may also speak

with encouragement of the Friday prayer meeting for females. This has been regularly attended, and its influence has been salutary. It has completely overthrown the long established practice of the females visiting ships on a long and infamous errand. This practice is now in a high degree unpopular.

From the Christian Spectator.

HISTORY OF THE MONTHLY CONCERT.

I had occasion some time since to look up the principal facts relating to the early history of the Monthly Concert. The following is the result of my inquiries.

In 1744, as is well known, several ministers of Scotland proposed a concert of prayer for "the effusion of the Holy Spirit on all the churches and on the whole habitable earth," to be observed weekly on Saturday evening, and quarterly, in a more solemn manner, on the first Tuesday of every third month. This proposal was circulated in a noiseless way, and was agreed to by numerous praying societies, in many of the towns of Scotland. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, particularly, the number of 'societies of young people' engaged in the object, amounted to more than seventy-five. The concert was also observed to some extent in other parts of Great Britain.

The time of its continuance was at first limited to two years, it being the design of the original movers, to renew it at the expiration of that period, with such alterations as experience and consultation might suggest. Accordingly, in 1746, they published their "memorial," stating what had been done, and recommending a further observance of the concert for seven years, restricting it to no 'denomination or party,' but extending it to "all who had at heart the interest of vital christianity and the power of godliness; and who, however different about other things, were convinced of the importance of fervent prayer to promote that common interest." This momorial was widely circulated and excited much attention. A clergyman of Boston wrote concerning it, "the motion seems to come from above, and to be wonderfully spreading in Scotland, England, Ireland, and North America." About five hundred copies were sent to this country to be distributed in all the colonies. It was warmly seconded by many of the most respectable clergymen of New England, and especially by President Edwards, in his "Humble Attempt."*

Whether this concert survived the seven years of its prolongation, or to what extent it continued to be observed after that period, I am not informed. I have an impression, however, that in our country, the quarterly if not weekly observance of it continued in some churches till within a very few years. It was revived in 1794, at a meeting of clergymen at Lebanon, Conn; who agreed unanimously to set apart the first Tuesday in each quarter for concert prayer, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—The measure was recommended to all denominations, and was adopted extensively by the churches in New England, and in the middle and southern states †

About April or May, in 1784, those excellent men with whom originated the English Baptist Missionary Society, Fuller, Carey, Pearce, and others, agreed to spend the second Tuesday in every month in concert prayer. They were led to this measure, it is believed, by President Edwards' Humble Attempt.—Fuller speaks of this tract as having had great effect on his own mind, and was accustomed to read it to his friends for the purpose of exciting them to the duty it recommended. In June of the same year, at a meeting of the Northamptonshire Baptist Association, with which Mr Fuller was connected, the first Monday evening in every month, was recommended for united and extraordinary prayer. This was the origin of the "Monthly Concert." It was gradually adopted by other Baptist Associations and by Independents in that vicinity.—In 1795, the Directors of the London Missionary Society, soon after its formation, recommended missionary prayer meetings on the first Monday evening in each month.—From these beginnings, the monthly concert soon spread extensively in Great Britain and in other parts of Europe. The Baptist Missionaries to the East were the first, it is believed, to establish it in heathen lands.

The manner of its introduction among the American churches was briefly this. During one of the darkest periods of the late war, a Connecticut minister in a letter to a friend in Massachusetts, hinted that christians should spread the state of their country before God in united prayer. This suggestion led to consultation, and resulted in a weekly concert, which was observed extensively in New England during the season of calamity which gave rise to it. When that occasion was gone by it was evident that good people enjoyed the concert too much to relinquish it without a substitute. After a month or two of consultation and correspondence, the monthly concert already observed by foreign Christians was spontaneously agreed on as the fittest time. It was thought best to begin in a small way, and extend it gradually. The first meeting was held by three or four churches together in Litchfield, Conn. and was opened by a venerable clergyman,‡ saying, "there is not a tongue in heaven or earth can move against the objects of this meeting." According to previous arrangement, other churches speedily united in the object, and in three months the concert spread beyond the Alleghany mountains. I need not add that it is now observed wherever there are Christians.

* "Humble Attempt to promote explicit agreement and Visible Union of God's people in Extraordinary Prayer, &c." Those who wish for more particular information, may consult this tract of President Edwards.

† There have been various other partial and temporary concerts in this country. About the year 1800 a family concert was agreed on, to be observed weekly the hour after sunset on Saturday in winter; the hour before sunset on Sabbath evening in summer. This concert was observed in many places in New England and in New York. Some time later, a concert of churches was adopted in some places in Connecticut to pray for baptized children. About the same period Dr. Dwight, in an election sermon at Hartford, proposed a general concert to be predicated on the customary exercises of the Sabbath.

‡ The father of the lamented S. J. Mills.

From the Christian Watchman.

BELIEF OF THE MODERN CATHOLICS.

The Catholics of Ireland have published a declaration, signed by 30 of their Archbishops and Bishops, in which they endeavour to release themselves from various absurd opinions which have been ascribed to them. They say, that the Catholic religion is consistent with and may thrive in a republic as well as in a monarchy—That the Catholics in Ireland, *of mature years* are permitted to read authentic and approved translations of the Bible *with* explanatory notes—that Catholics believe that the power of working miracles has not been withdrawn from the church—that we revere the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, and piously invoke their intercessions—that catholics respect the images of Christ and the Saints, without believing that they are endowed with any intrinsic efficacy—That Catholics hold, that in order to attain salvation, it is necessary to belong to the true church—that in the Eucharist, they adore Jesus Christ alone, whom they believe to be really and substantially present—that no sin can be forgiven by a Priest, without a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and to *atone* for past transgression—that the precept of sacramental confession flows from the power of forgiving and retaining sins, which Christ left to his church—that no power on earth, can supersede the divine obligation of that zeal which binds the confessor [priest] not to violate the secrets of auricular confession—that they do not believe that it is lawful to murder heritics—and they deny the principle, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They promise to bear true allegiance to the king; and that they will not exercise any privilege to which they are or may be entiled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion.

This is an imperfect abridgement of the whole declaration, which, is dated "Dublin 25th Jan. 1826. Now as this is a very recent avowal of Catholic doctrine from a very high source, we presume no one will say that there is the shadow of evidence that it is purified from its old corruption, or that its *nature* is changed. It has some new modifications, and *salves*, &c, &c. but "the mark of the beast" is visible to the naked eye.

London Missionary Deputation.—Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet, who have been employed for two or three years past in visiting the various Missionary Stations in Australasia and Polynesia, as a Deputation from the London Missionary Society, left the island of Java about the 1st of October 1825, and arrived at Macao (China) on the 15th of the same month. Here they remained till November 2, occupying a part of Rev. Dr. Morrison's house the other part being leased to a merchant till the Doctor's return from England. In three days more, sailing up the noble river of Pe-kiang, they arrived at Canton, a distance of about 100 miles.

Rec. & Tell.

The population along this river, they remark, is "very great; and the number of boats, each containing its family is almost incredible, as they certainly are innumerable. The smaller boats are all managed by the females, while the husbands and fathers are pursuing some other occupation on shore during the day; these boats, of which multitudes are always ready to take a fare, both at *Macao* and *Canton*, are singularly clean and neatly arranged, and we observed in every boat, large or small, there is a part appropriated for holding one or more idols, with incence and sacred candles, &c., and that they never fail to light up these sacred tapers at sun down, and to burn their gilt paper, with other manifestations of their regard to what they call religion. Now, in this, though the Chinese are 'altogether too superstitious,' yet their diligence in these superstitions awfully reproves the Europeans, or rather the Protestants of England and America here who pay no more regard to the institutions and principles of the true religion, than if they were Mahomedans."

Under date of November 15th they write,—"We have seen all that is to be seen in the suburbs, or in the river, of this celebrated city. Into the city none are permitted to go; but two days since we had the singular good fortune to force ourselves through two of the gates into the city, in two different parts under the guidance of Captain H—— and Mr. M——. The crowd of Chinese contended with us, at the first gate: but while they were striving with those two gentlemen, Mr. Tyerman and I pushed through for a yard or two, so as to see the inside of the walls, and the streets right and left; but they soon hurried us back, and we were glad we did not get a little bambooing for our temerity. At the next gate we attempted, we succeeded in getting through unmolested, for fifty yards; but thought it prudent then to retreat, lest they should compel us to remain longer than we wished. The outside and inside of the city are much the same. All the streets are narrower than Monmouth street. They are from 3 to 7 feet wide only, having the trades distributed into closes—shoemakers' streets, tailors' streets, mercers' streets, carpenters', butchers', fish-mongers', looking-glass makers', painters', gold and silver-smiths', &c. ad infinitum. Only merchants, eating-houses, & barbers' shops, are every where. Some barbers shave the head, chin and face; others shave the ears, inside and outside; the nose, in and out; the eyes, inside and out, or, at least, they scrape within the eyelids, and cleanse the corners of the eye. Can we doubt but the great number of blind Chinese, and tender eyed, as we see every where, is partly occasioned by this preposterous but universal custom?

"Canton is about 16 miles above Whampoa, (which is a part of this noble river, so much nearer the sea,) where all the foreign vessels lie, whether belonging to the company or not. We yesterday had the delightful opportunity of sailing down, in Capt. Thomas's boat to that place. The scenery of the country is strikingly beautiful; and the constantly varying scenes on the water are most intensely curious and amusing. We had the good fortune to get on shore unmolested, and to enter one of those singular and picturesque buildings, a huge pagoda, of 9 stories, octagonal, 42 feet in diameter at the base, and higher than the monument on Fish-street Hill. We passed three forts; one is called the Portuguese Folly, another the French Folly, from their having been abortive attempts, on the part of those nations, to overawe the Chinese."

THE JEWS.

Rev. J. J. Banga, a missionary of the London Jews' Society, writes from Berne, (Switzerland,) under date of December 9, 1825.—"A circle is now forming here, chiefly of ladies, of whom many understand English, in order to watch every oportunity to promote our cause."

Rev. G. Wermelskirch writes from Posen, (Russian Poland) under date of Jan. 2, 1826,—"That there is a stir among the Jews, is undeniable; and to speak but of Posen, the first object of the Committee is gained here. The Jews hear the gospel preached; Christians are interested in their welfare; and what is also pleasing, not only the *casting away* of the Jews has been the reconciling of the Gentile world, but also, the Christian endeavours to evangelize them, proves a blessing to the Christian church: what then will their receiving be? All who labour in this blessed work, are doubtless greatly instrumental in the conversion of the whole world. May the God of all grace, pour out of his abundance upon us, that many may be turned to righteousness by our means! May this, and all other like wishes, which I pour out before the throne of grace, be answered of God for his mercy's sake!"

Rev. F. W. Becker writes from Lublin (Poland) under date of August 23, 1825,—"To-day, we have sold 19 copies of the Prophets in Hebrew." On the morning of the 24th, 10 other copies, being all they had on hand, were sold; and many more were asked for during the day.—*Rec. & Tel.*

MORE PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

Violent proceedings have been revived in the Canton de Vaud. A few months since, hopes were entertained that the iniquitous banishment of those excellent ministers, Rochart, Olivier, Chavaunes & Juvet, and a number of estimable laymen, had caused the Council to relent. But not so. Says the Congregational Magazine, speaking of recet events.

"Several persons have been condemned to fines with heavy costs, and others to exile of different periods, from one year and a half, to two and three years. A young minister, who had been condemned to banishment, is also obliged to repay 50 louis, (we suppose old louis, worth about 23*s.* each) which had been granted him at a College exhibition. Another minister of distinguished fidelity and zeal, but whose prudent and inoffensive conduct had been so far respected by the men in power, that they had not instituted proceedings against him is apprehensive that he cannot much longer escape.—On the Lord's day before our last advices, he had held a meeting in the concealment of a wood, and he with his fellow worshipers, escaped being apprehended by the gens d'armes, only in consequence of having changed their plan for that day. We have sent different sums for the assistance of those sufferers whose cases are satisfactorily ascertained; and shall, providence enabling, proceed with all the expedition that is consistent with careful investigation. The banishment of some who were engaged in trade is productive of ruin to their temporal interest. In the midst of these proceedings, so injurious to the sufferers, and so deeply disgraceful to the oppressors, our hearts are gladdened with the intelligence, that "the Gospel spreads, and that the pious clergy, non-separatists, are acting nobly."

GENERAL AGENT FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Elder Howard Malcom, of Hudson, has accepted an appointment by the Board of Managers of the American Sunday School Union, to be their General Agent for the promotion of that cause throughout the United States, and will remove his family to Philadelphia, in the course of a few months, to enter on the important duties of that station. *Bap. Reg.*

The Rev. ELI SMITH sailed from Boston on Tuesday, the 30th ult. in the brig Dove, for Malta. He goes under the direction of the American Board, and is to be associated with Mr. Temple in the printing department.

We understand that the ill health of the Rev. Carlos Wilcox, of Hartford, has rendered it necessary for him to decline the pastoral office. We copy the following from the Connecticut Observer: [Con. Journal.

"The subscriber acknowledges with the warmest feelings of gratitude, the receipt of Five Hundred Dollars from "members of the Ecclesiastical Society in Hartford," presented "as a mark of their sincere friendship and good wishes to him," and for his assistance in taking measures to establish his health."

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[*Abstracted from the Philadelphian.*]

The present number of students in this Seminary is 114. The property owned by the Trustees, consists of 8 acres of land in Princeton, with the following buildings thereon erected.

1. A large stone building, four stories high; one hundred and fifty feet in length, and fifty feet in breadth. In this building the students generally room, and the professors lecture.

2. A Professor's house, built of brick, two stories high, forty-six feet in length, and forty-four feet in breadth. On the premises is also a stable.

3. Another professor's house of brick, two stories high, forty-six feet in length, and forty-one in breadth. This house was built by Professor Hodge, and the house and lot are mortgaged to him agreeably to the directions of the General Assembly, to secure to him or his heirs at a certain period the cost of buildings,—not exceeding $5000.

The Trustees also own and possess two libraries, called the Green and Mason libraries. These libraries jointly consist of 4600 volumes, besides pamphlets.

The Directors acknowledge the receipt of $1178 in money during the past year for the assistance of indigent students.

BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the Boston Tract Society [incorporated last winter, before which it was denominated the Boston Auxiliary] a report was presented by the Secretary, from which it appears that since the previous meeting, viz. in August 1822, there had been paid into the treasury $715; of which $674. 76 had been expended in the purchase of 742,236 pages of Tracts, most of which had been scattered in different and distant parts of the country; while others, and not a small portion, have been distributed among the poor of our own city, or on board of vessels about to leave the port.

The Mission Schools in the African Island of Madagascar, under the direction of the King Radama, are rapidly improving. A public examination took place before him March 17, 1825. There are now twenty-three schools, and the children taught are more than 2000. The facility with which the scholars acquitted themselves in answering questions on Geography and Arithmetic, and the propriety with which they read, surprised Radama and his attendants, and has given a new and powerful impulse favorable to Education. The females receive a due share of attention;—and their improvement in needle-work, and neatness in dress, are a surprising contrast to their former state of degradation.

[*Ch. Watchman.*

The Female Bible Society of Washington city was formed in 1821. The whole amount received into its Treasury from that time to the date of its last Annual Report.—May 2, 1826—$314.50. Of this, eighty dollars given by individuals for that express purpose, have been expended in publishing the Psalter, Sermon on the Mount, &c. These, the managers remark, have been received with pleasure by some who would not receive the Testament.—*Vt. Chron.*

The Evangelical Consociation of Rhode-Island, of the Congregational order, commenced its annual session, at Bristol on Tuesday, 13th inst. The anniversary discourse was preached in the evening by Rev. Oliver Brown of South Kingstown.

At a meeting of the Lutheran Synod east of the Susquehannah, on the 30th ult. 32, clergymen and 24 lay delegates being present, six candidates for admission were examined and accepted. Several missionaries were appointed to visit the the destitute brethren in the West.

A recent work has been published in Paris, by Montrloisier, exposing the practices of the Jesuits, and the dangerous tendency of their principles. It proposes a strenuous opposition to their deceitful artifice Six editions have been published. The clergy have become alarmed and an address has been presented to the King, signed by 14 Archbishops and Bishops, protesting against the doctrine of the Jesuits. Light is thus shed abroad in the darkness.

DISSENTERS.

A petition has been presented to Parliament from the Dissenters of Wareham, for the removal of those restrictions under which the protestant Dissenters of England still lie. By the present law on the subject Episcopalians alone are eligible to offices of honor or profit. If such petitions should become general, (as there is some reason to believe they will,) it is possible a change in favour of Dissenters might be effected.

Rec & Tel.

In the last six years, the Society in England for the relief of aged and infirm Baptist Ministers, have distributed $8,654, besides funding $8,888, more in 4 per cent stock.

Episcopal College in Ohio.—This Seminary has been incorporated by the Legislature, and its location fixed in Knox county, a central part of the State. A tract of land, 8000 acres in extent, has been puchased for $18,000—said to be among the most valuable and healthy lands in the State. English liberality has contributed about $30,000 in presents of various kinds, to the purpose of this institution. [*Rec. & Tel.*

Anniversaries.—Nearly 50 public services and meeting of various religious Societies were advertised to take place in and about London during the month of May. An account of those which are most important, will doubtless be contained in the English Magazines for June.

Revivals.

We mentioned a short time since that a powerful work of divine grace was going on in the *village* of Trenton. We understand that the work has now become powerful and general, in its character, in Mr. Goodell's society at Holland Patent, within the limits of the same town, and three or four miles from the village above mentioned. This town has formerly been one of the strong holds of Socinianism, and the only one in this portion of the country. There is now a great shaking there, and it is devoutly to be wished that this dangerous and soul-destroying heresy may be entirely swept from the place.

A work of grace is also going onward in a gradual manner in Mr. Robinson's Congregation, Hanover Society, in the town of Paris; and is becoming general. The number of hopeful conversions, we understand, is already considerable.

At New Hartford and Clinton, the work appears to be increasing; at Rome, at Litchfield and at Whitesborough, it is now as interesting as at any former period; and at Utica, it continues much as it has done for these few weeks past—less powerful than formerly; but still full of interest.

The work has extended itself over the River into Deerfield, where it is gradually increasing.

From other places we have not heard particularly since our last notices.

The following remarks of the Columbian Star, create favourable hopes of Washington city.

We are gratified that any favourable indications begin to appear among us, for no place with which we are acquainted, stands in greater need of change than Washington city. We think we discover among the children of God, an awakening that ought to encourage their heats, and lead them more fervently and frequently to the throne of grace.

We most earnestly request Christians in every part of the Union to remember in their prayers, the metropolis of the nation. We do not believe that irreligion and impiety prevail here to a greater extent than in other cities. But whatever does exist, has a powerful diffusive influence, and spreads in every direction its injurious effects. We do not complain of our rulers as more immoral than those of other nations. We do not believe there is a nation upon earth whose chief magistrate has one half the regard for the Sabbath and the public institutions of religion, which is uniformly evinced by the example of our President. Many of the subordinate officers of government, too, are decidedly friendly to religion and the ordinances of God's house. But that there are exceptions is universally notorious, and that the influence of such is most fatal to the growth of virtue and piety among us, cannot be disputed. We wish to see a strong religious influence in all the departments of power, and that this may be, let Christians cry mightily unto God, whose "ear is open to their prayer."

Extract of a letter from West Springfield, Ireland Society, June 2d, 1826.

Dear Sir,

We have great reason to adore the God of rich grace, for the precious shower of blessings which He has caused to descend on us. Since the 24th of Dec. last, I have baptized fifty one; and expect to baptize a number more next Lord's day. The converts persevere remarkably well. Between 20 and 30 have also united with the Congregational Church in this place.

There are hopeful appearances of a good work in many places in this region, especially in Gill, in Franklin county, to which place one of our young converts went a few weeks since to visit his relatives. His conversation, prayers and exhortations, were the means of awakening many of the youth. Some of whom are now rejoicing, and others anxiously enquiring, what shall we do to be saved? This is encouraging for every one to be faithful at home and abroad.

T. R.

We understand the revival lately commenced in Russia, N. Y. is going on powerfully and generally. Last Sabbath, about 40 were received into the Methodist and Baptist churches by baptism. The Presbyterian Society also shares in the good work. The revival is characterized by a deep solemnity, and persons of all ages, from childhood upwards, and of all descriptions, are subjects of the work.

In Trenton, the revival spreads, and it is extended to Floyd.—*People's Friend.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1826.

To Correspondents.—The interesting and timely remarks of Evangelus came too late for this week. We regret it, for no time ought to be lost in urging the cause of Home Missions.

Our corespondents should in general send us their communications as early as Wednesday or Thursday morning unless they expect them to lay over to another week.

Two new Brick Churches are going up in this village, the present season for the use of the 1st and 2d Presbyterian societies. That for the latter is in the plain gothic style and is nearly finished.

Memoirs of Jane Taylor.—Messrs. Crocker and Brewster, of Boston, are about publishing this interesting work, in one volume, from the London edition of two volumes 12mo.

Liberia.—We mentioned last week, that the climate of this place had proved to be healthy to colored people who emigrated from the south; and that some of those who went out from Rhode Island last fall had died. A Boston paper gives a still greater number of deaths among those who had sailed from that place. The number mentioned is eleven. The generality of the colonists were in good health.

Fast.—The General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in New-Hampshire, have recommended that the first Friday of July next be observed by the churches as a day of fasting and prayer for a revival of religion.

Female Missionary Association.

The fourth Anniversary Meeting of the Female Missionary Association of Trinity Church, Utica, was held on the 5th inst. The whole sum collected by the society since its formation is stated at $264,75. It has chiefly been paid into the treasury which is opened for the destitute members of the Episcopal communion in this diocese; but $16 has been given to the mission among the Oneidas; and during the past year, $38 were paid into the parent society.

The officers of the society for the present year are Mrs. N. Williams, Mrs. J. Cochran, Mrs. T. S. Gold, Directresses: Mrs. Anthon, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. Colling, Mrs. Dauby, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Smith Mrs. Sabin, Mrs. Winne, Mrs Greene, Miss Roxbury Managers; Miss Seymour Treasurer; and Miss V. Hart Secretary.

Rev Mr. Porter of Geneva, has accepted the call at St. Paul's Church, Boston, and has of course resigned the presidency of Geneva colege

Rev Mr. Sprague of West Springfield refuses to accept the call of the Cedar Street Church, N. Y.

"*Salvation Made Sure.*"--A small volume bearing this title has just been received from a western friend, accompanied by the following testimonial from one of the Professors of the Auburn Theological Seminary.

"Having read a small book written by the Rev. William Bacon, entitled 'Salvation made Sure,' I can say, that the perusal of it afforded much satisfaction, and I think, that it is very seasonable at the present time. Its method is perspicuous, and it appears well calculated to check the presumptuous, to encourage the honest and fearful, and to teach all, the correct way in which a scripture hope in the divine favour may be obtained. In my opinion, it deserves the encouragement of sober minded persons of all denominations; and it is my sincere and ardent wish, that it may obtain an extensive circulation.

MATTHEW L. R. PERINE."

Auburn, May 23, 1826.

The author is Rev. Wm. Bacon. The work is published by Mack & Andrus, Ithaca; and contains 154 pages 12mo. We shall give it an attentive examination, as soon as we can find sufficient leisure.

For the Western Recorder.

AMERICAN TRACT MAGAZINE.

The first number of the second volume of this interesting and highly useful publication has just come to hand. It contains an account of the first annual meeting of the American Tract Society at New-York, and of the twelfth annual meeting of the American Tract Society at Boston: also, abstracts of their annual reports, besides many other interesting articles.

The facts detailed in these reposts are such as cannot fail to excite the gratitude and praise of every friend of the Lord Jesus Christ. While they show us that the calls for tracts are every day becoming louder and louder, and more and more numerous, they shew us that the Lord by his Holy Spirit accompanies these messengers of truth and makes them the wisdom of God, and the power of God to the Salvation of souls.

These Reports clearly evince that the Cause of Tracts in our Country is going forward with unparalleled activity. Christians are beginning to learn that religious tracts are among the most efficient weapons in pulling down the strong holds of Satan.

What has been accomplished shows as clearly as any thing can show, that God delighted to own & bless the exertions which are made through this medium to build up the cause of Christ.

We are happy to inform the public that the Tract Society recently organized in this village has commenced its operations under very favorable auspices. A large depository has been established and *One Hundred Thousand* pages have been issued within the week. In a few weeks the depository will be supplied with bound volumes. It is now supplied with a large assortment of children's books, and we cannot but hope that a few months will prove that what has already been done in this cause is but a mere beginning. *A member of the Committee.*

UTICA TRACT SOCIETY.

This institution is daily growing in influence, & the Executive Committee have reason to believe, commending itself to the hearts of Christians, as one of vital importance. It has the following Auxiliaries, which it unites to the American Tract Society at New-York.

East Bloomfield, Ontario Co. Harriet B. Steel, agent,	$11 50
Camillus, Onon. co. Ursala Chapin, tr.	11 25
Camden, Oneida co. A. Trowbridge, tr.	
Florence, Oneida co. Horace Barnes, Tr.	5 13
Governeur, S. Law. co. B. Smith, ag't,	5 00
La Fayette, Onon co. Charlotte Hoyt, tr.	14 00
Litchfield, Herk. co. Rev. Mr. Town, tr.	3 00
Madison, Mad. co. Rev. P. Field, ag't,	9 00
Leonardsville, Madison co. G. R. Clarke, Sec.	6 00
Pompey, (East Hill) Onon. co. Rev. Mr. Barrows, ag't,	1 75
Plainfield, (Unadilla) Otsego co. Rev. Ed Fairchild, Sec.	9 25
Utica, Oneida co. Mrs. Erastus Clark, tr.	30 79

A number of other Societies have been recently formed. The agent, Rev. Mr. Eastman, has communicated this fact, but as we are not furnished with the names of the officers, we shall wait until due notice is given by those Societies of their connexion with us, before they are publicly acknowledged. We have on hand several valuable communications from our auxiliary societies, and should be happy to answer them particularly. The friends of Zion will be satisfied when we say that other duties connected with the department, command all our time.

The following donations have been made:

From the Camillus Aux. So.	$5 00
From Mr. Andrew Merrell, a death-bed offering, by Mr. C. Hastings,	4 00
From Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge, Whitestown,	3 50

LIFE MEMBERS BY THEIR OWN SUBSCRIPTION.

A. B. Johnson,	$10	A. Seward,	$10
Samuel Stocking,	30	James Dana,	10
J. W. Doolittle,	10	Edward Vernon,	10
Alex. Seymour,	10	G. C. Bronson,	10
John Bradish,	10		

Geo. S. Wilson, by members of the Juvenile Society, Utica, 10

The Society has made its appeal to the Christian public; and we render our devout thanks to the God of Zion for what has been done, beseeching him to influence your hearts to do much more. Consider the value of a single soul—contrast its value with the price of a redeeming messenger which you may procure for a penny, and then say how much you ought to do through this almost gratuitous channel for the salvation of the thousands around you who are fast hastening to perdition. Christians, the day is near when this contrast will be profoundly realized.

⁂ Communications should be addressed to E. Vernon, No. 66, Genesee Street.

A New Paper.—We have received the first number of the Litchfield County (Conn.) Post, published by S. S. Smith, Editor and Proprietor; and devoted to politics, literature, the arts, morality, and religion. In politics, which is the principal department, the paper is to be Republican, in the strictest sense of the word; and devoted to no special party. The paper appears well.

Republics.—The American continent now contains the following Republics:

United States,	Colombia,
Mexico,	Peru,
Central America,	Chili,
Bolivar,	United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar has sailed from New-York for Liverpool.

Political.

FOREIGN.

Missolonghi.--Once more the news is, Missolonghi has fallen. The details respecting it are still mostly of a general character. But the event is dated a month later than it has been and though the story might thus seem to pass off for a mere second edition, the intelligence now comes officially from the Lord high commissioner (pro tem.) of the Ionian isles. So say the English papers.

DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR IN ENGLAND.

The following picture of distress among the poor of England, escaped our notice last week. We are gratified to learn that a meeting has been notified in New-York to take measures for their relief.

So great is the depression of trade throughout the country generally, and in the manufacturing places in particular, that thousands of unemployed work people are reduced to famine and misery. In Dublin there are two thousand looms idle, and 16,000 persons unemployed, all of them in a state of starvation. At Bradford, 2,000 families require charitable relief. In Glasgow, affairs are still gloomy, and it is supposed 10,000 operatives are idle. The stock of goods there, is, however, believed to be low. Great depression is also felt in the iron trade, and by the Birmingham manufacturers. In Manchester, the distress is great. There, 40,000 of the necessitous poor are receiving the benefit of charitable contributions, dispensed in provisions of the cheapest description. At Hulme, the poor are partially relieved in a similar manner. The Bolton paper gives a frightful account of the dreadful misery prevailing there. "Hundreds of families (says the Chronicle) are reduced to one meal per day of thin oatmeal and water porridge; and many cannot obtain a full meal of this. Hundreds are without bedding and compelled to sleep with no other covering than the rags which they wear in the day time; the greater part of their clothes and bedding having been pawned or sold to get a morsel of food for their starving children, and every vestige of furniture seized by their landlords for rent. There is scarcely a house in which disease has not followed in the rear of squalid poverty; and medical men, when called in, declare that it is out of their power to afford any help; as the only physicians required are the butcher and the baker. The small pox, of a peculiarly malignant character, has made its appearance upon Bolton Moor, and is raging with terrific violence." The subscriptions are nearly exhausted. At Blackburn, during the last nine weeks, 14,000 individuals, more than half the population of the township, have been relieved weekly with food. This has saved many of them from starvation. Gratitude and thankfulness have been ardently expressed for this bounty. The vicar and the gentry are actively employed in the work of charity. At Rochdale, the distress is equally appalling.—*London paper.*

The lady of Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford on the 14th of May.

The Pope has issued a new bull against all secret societies, and Freemasons in particular.

Lord Cochrane is said to have left Brussell on his way to Greece.

The Princess of Partauna, widow of the late King Ferdinand of Naples, died on the 24th of April.

Don Miguel, son of the late King of Portugal, has written to the Emperor, renouncing all claims to his father's throne.

DOMESTIC.

The capital at Washington, has already cost the nation about two million dollars, and $192,000 additional are demanded by the architects and workmen during the present year: and an additional sum of $127,000 will be required next year.

The late House of Assembly of Connecticut consisted of 206 members: of these 126 were Farmers, 36 Merchants, 20 Lawyers, 18 Mechanics and Manufacturers, 6 Physicians.

David Parish, who is well known in this country, and who owned, we believe, a large quantity of land at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co. N. Y. drowned himself in the Danube, in Germany, in the early part of May, in consequence of the failure of the house of Fries &Co. of Vienna, of which he was a partner. [*Alb. D. Ado.*

Green Bay.—A letter from the Indian Agent at Green Bay, states, that the past winter has been excessively cold, and that the Indians, particularly the Chippewas North West of that agency, are in a state of starvation. [*Dt. Gaz.*

A few years ago, the stage fare from Washington to New-York was twenty-five dollars. The stage and steam-boat fare, at this day, is only nine dollars; and from New-York to Buffalo, (about four hundred and fifty miles,) the fare is only 12 dollars; making the whole charge from Washington to Buffalo, a distance exceeding seven hundred miles, only twenty-one dollars.

Canker Worm.—After an absence of nearly ten years, the Canker worm has appeared in great numbers in this quarter. The promise of several orchards and gardens in this vicinity, has been wholly destroyed by them.—*Bost. Sen*

Dr. Ezra Baker, of Wabash County, Illinois, exported 80 barrels of Castor Oil, made from beans which grew in his neighbourhood last year.

LITERARY.

A Philosophical Essay on Education,—By the Rev. W. Newlands, A. M. The author of this Essay is eminently well qualified for the work of tuition, in which we understand he is very successfully engaged. The principles laid down by Mr. N. are these:

1. That exercise is the chief means of cultivating and improving the mind.

2. That the knowledge already in the student's possession should be employed as the means of conducting him to some higher attainment.

3. That association is a consideration of great importance in tuition.

The conclucing observations of the Essay are these:

1. That the Christian religion should form a part of every system of education.

2. That in every system of education, pains should be taken to prevent the loss of time. [*Lon. Evan. Mag.*

Mr. Brigham, from South America and Mexico, has arrived in Boston, and 'the result of his inquiries,' it is said, 'will probably, in some form come before the public, before a long period shall have elapsed.'

Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton. The annual commencement of this Seminary was held at the village of Hamilton on Wednesday the 31st ult. at which sixteen young men delivered addresses, and received certificates of their having completed the course of studies prescribed in that institution. It was a season of pleasure and edification, to a crowded auditory. We shall give something more in detail, in our next number.—*Bap. Reg.*

DIMINUTION OF MORTALITY.

In the last sitting of the French Academy, (20th of January) M. Fourrier read a note by M. Benoiston, de Chateauneuf, on the changes which the laws of mortality have undergone within the last half-century, from 1775 to 1825.

The result of these curious researches is, that whereas, formerly, out of every 100 children born, 50 died within the two first years, not more than 38 5-10 now perish. It cannot be doubted that this important difference in the mortality of infants is to be ascribed partly to vaccination, and partly to the improvement in the condition of the laboring classes. The comparison is equally in favor of the present time, as it regards all the other periods of life. Thus, in every 100 children, 55 5-10 formerly died under the age of ten; now, the mortality does not exceed 43 7-10. In the same number of men, only 21 5-10 reached the age of fifty; now 32 5-10 attain that age. Then, only 15 in 100 reached the age of sixty; now, the number is raised to 24. Thus, it appears that the total number of deaths, compared with the population, is very sensibly diminished. Formerly, the annual deaths were 1 to 30; now, they are only as 1 to 39. The number of births is also found to have decreased. They are now only as 1 in 31; whilst formerly they amounted to 1 in 25. A similar decrease is observable in the number of marriages; they formerly amounted to 1 in every 111 persons; now they are reduced to 1 in 135.

Peruvian Architecture.—A letter received in this country, from a gentleman who had just visited the ruins of the celebrated temple of the sun in Cuzco, states that the masonry of that temple is exceedingly beautiful and substantial. The stones were cut and grooved so exactly, that he endeavoured in vain to introduce a needle between them. This art was lost with the ancient Peruvians, who it is said, used the juice of a certain herb, which softened the stone. No European work has ever equalled it.

The Thames Tunnel.—This extraordinary undertaking proceeds with as much rapidity is circumstances will admit. On the 2d of March, last year, the foundation of a circular brick tower, fifty feet in diamiter, and three feet thick, was laid. This tower was gradually undermined, and sunk until it rested on clay, forty feet below the surface; a wall was then built from beneath to meet the kirb on which it stood, till from the depth of 64 feet, the shaft was completed, and well formed, seventeen feet deep, and twenty-five in diameter in the centre of the area, to serve as a receptacle for any water that might at any time casually collect in the works, and which always brings it under the command of the steam engine pumps. The breaking through the shaft, and commencing the tunnel were always looked forward to, as among the greatest difficulties to be enconntered. Such have in fact arisen, but by skill and industry, they have been surmounted as they arose; the tunnel has been safely carried through, and closely and securely united with the wall of the shaft; the arches and foot and carriage-ways have been commenced and the iron machine, invented by Mr. Brunnel, that the workmen might have security and confidence while at work, is already thirty three feet and a half in advance from its first position in the shaft.—*Eng. Paper.*

New species of Rockets.—A person in Austria has invented a species of rockets, which ascend to such a prodigious height, that it is said to have been seen a distance of more than forty leagues. If this be the fact, the rockets may be of great use as signals, and especially in geographical admeasurements of the earth. [*European Mag.*

A new species of sponge has been discovered at Singapore in the East Indies. It grows in the form of a cup, four feet and three inches in circumference at the top, twenty-two inches at the bottom, being large enough to contain thirty-six quarts. It grows on the shore, and has received the scientific name of 'spongia patera.'

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Directors of the Western Education Society are notified that there will be a meeting of the Board, on Monday, the 5th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Society's Boarding-House, in Clinton. June 27.

DONATIONS
TO THE
W. Education Society,

From the 1st January, 1826, to the 1st June, excepting such as have been acknowledged.

ONEIDA COUNTY:

Augusta, Benj. Warren, prov. $3; Betsey Camp, do. 38 c; Isaac Richmond, do 1 52; Mrs J Francis, do 50c; Rev David Kendall, do 1 00; Dea Philip Pond, do 87 c; Lyman Brigham, do 38 c; Eben'r Ranney, do 50 c; Amanda Curtis, do 72 c; Polly Hart, do 72 c; Olive Guthrie, do 56 c; —— Stilson, do 58 c; Philena Strong, do 43 c; Tho's Thompson, do 1 00; Isaac Jackson, do 1 00; David Ambler, Esq. services, 4 00; Mark Thompson, prov. 70 c; Wm Porter, prov. 50, cash, 25-75 c; Mrs Wm Porter, prov. 40 c; Sam'l Allen 2d, do 2 00: Mrs S Allen, do 54 c; Mrs Sarah Munson, do 1 08; Isaac Allen, do 2 00; Mrs I Allen, do 72 c; Sally Pratt, do 25 c; Mamre Hitchcock, do 33 c; Mrs Hepzibah Carrington, do 75 c; Samuel Allen, do 1 00; Samuel Moss, mdz. 3 00; Mrs Abigail Lewis, prov. 60 c; Jared Moss, do 1 38, Amos Parker, cash, 50 c; Dea John Lewis, services, 4 00; Female Benevolent Society, to constitute their pastor, Rev Mr Lane, a Director for Life, bedding & clothing, 52 62:
Total, 89 79
By Dea. John Lewis, Agent.

Sangersfield, By Ladies in Rev Mr Pierce's Congregation, towards constituting their Pastor a Director for Life, prov. & mdz. 24 97; Wm M Parker, prov. 1 00; Rich'd Holmes, mdz. 3 50; Abner Townsley, services, 2 62; Total, 32 09
Abner Townsley, Agent.

New Hartford, Cash, 12 94; mdz. 12 93; prov. 57 56;—names of donors not given. By James and Samuel Wells, agents,—Dea Ammi Doubleday, prov. 3 00; Total, 86 43

Rome, Israel Denio, prov. 5 00; Joseph Wright, do 2 56; Dea Daniel W Knight, do 2 00; Daniel Butts, do 8 00; Ebenezer Wright, do 2 00; John Wright, do 2 00; Gideon Butts, do 1 00; Grant Wheat, do 50c; Joseph Kirkland, do 50c; Clark Knight, do 50c; Agrippa S Martin, do 50c; Wm F Bushnell, do 50c; Asa Colburn, do 50c; Andrew Vriedenburg, do 50c; Elijah Jewett, do 80c; Daniel Bushnell, cash, 38c; Total, 21 24
By Wm. B. Wright, Agent.

Verona, David Ayers, prov. 1 00; Wm Davis, do 1 00; Chauncey Brown, do 1 50; Lazarus Wheeler, do 50c; Mansah Smith, do 50c: Lewis Benedict, do 1 00; Dea Gilbert Brush, do 1 00; Samuel Hills, do 50c; Lorenzo P. Covell, do 50c; Alfred Covell, do 50c; J W P Allen, mdz. 2 00; Hosea Holcomb, prov. 1 00; Martha & Eliza Adams, do 3 00; James Hempsted, do 50c; Dea Ephraim Covell, services, 3 00;
Total, 17 50
By Dea. E. Covell, Agent.

Verona, Canal Settlement, Jabez H Stark cash, 2 00; Ralph Bingham, do 1 00; 3 00
By J. H. Stark, Agent.

Bridgewater, John Hackley, on subsc. prov, 12 00; Gurdon Turner, do 2 00; Elias Fitch, do 5 00; Elihu Hall, do 1 00; Mrs Denison Brown, do 2 12; Mrs J Hackley, mdz. 1 25; Mrs Elias Fitch, do 2 66; Mrs Levi Scott, prov. 62c; Mrs —— Baker, do 2 62; Mrs Josiah Pratt, mdz. 50c; Mrs C D Crandall, do 34c; Mrs Sardius Denslow, cash, 1 00; Mrs Elisha Baker, do 1 00; Mrs Elihu Hall, prov. 68c; Mrs Russel Dixon, mdz. 34c; Mrs Josiah De Wolff, do 34c; Mrs Tho's Convers, prov. 1 06; Mrs Capt. Brown, do 94c; Mrs John Southworth, mdz. 34c; Mrs Dr Hull, prov. 1 16; Mrs Capt. Howland, mdz. 2 75; Mrs —— Wilson, do 44c; Miss Abigail Wilson, do 44c; Miss Amy Wilson, do 44c; Miss Eunice T Brown, do 34c; Miss Keziah Pike, do 34c; Sardius Denslow do 1 12; Caleb D Crandall, do 1 00; Amos D Brown, prov. 1 50; 45 34
$21 72 of the above contributed by the Ladies towards constituting their pastor a Life Director.—By Hiram T. Marsh, Agent.

Russia, A friend, mdz. 3 00
By Dea. J. Andrew, Agent.

Whitestown, Dea John French, mdz. 1 00

Vienna, Ozias S Eells, prov. 2 00; Putnam Perley, do 50c; 2 50

Westmoreland, Dr Norton Porter, cash, 7 00

Clinton, Eli Ellinwood, prov. 8 00; Rev Dr Davis, a marriage fee, 9 75; 17 75

Mount Vernon, Edward Webber, prov. 2 00; Rev C Bushnell, do 1 00, cash, 25c—1 25; Sally Dutton, mdz 50c; Mary Ann Codner, do 1 00; Mrs Wm Tyler, prov. & mdz. 1 56; Samuel Norton, prov. 1 00; Dea Ezekiel Williams & Mrs Williams, prov. 3 19; James Maer & Mrs Maer, mdz. 2 38; Asa Willard, prov. 1 00; Stephen Williams, prov. 1 00; Harriet Norton, mdz. 75c: Reuben King & Mrs King, prov. 4 15; Mrs J Patten, prov. & mdz. 75c; Wm Root, Esq prov. 3 00; Austin Gardner, mdz. 2 00; Dr Ariel Norton, mdz. 10 50, cash 1 50—12 00; John P. Sherwood, cash, 3 38; John E Dutton, do 50c; Mrs Nathan Davis, cash 1 00; Mrs Isaac Carpenter, do 2 00; Robert Waterson, do 75c; Mrs Jonathan Ford, do 25c; 45 41
By Josiah Patten, Agent.

Union Society, Dea Joseph Howard, prov. 5 00; Betsey Avery, do 2 37; John Avery, agent for Farmers' Factory, mdz. 3 81; Albert Barnet, do 1 00; Moses Gray, do 1 50; Dan Beach, do 1 00; Isaac Scofield, do 1 00; Anna Gray, do 38c; Abigail Rowel, do 1 00; Gershom Barton, do 1 75; Jared N Avery, do 1 25; Abiel Porter, prov. 1 00; John Whittaker, do 1 00; Capt. Abner Bacon, do 3 24; Conda Sage, do 47c; Daniel Willard, do 50c; John Willard, do 1 00; Nath'l Harrington and Mrs Harrington, prov. and mdz. 80c; Morris Maltby, prov. 1 00; Abijah Hubbard, mdz. 75c; Jordan Gray, services, 1 50; 31 57
Jordan Gray, Agent.

Oneida Presbytery, cash, 20 50

To be continued.

MARRIED,

At Rome, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, Dr. NICHOL D. HERRING, of N. York, to Miss FRANCES HUNTINGTON, second daughter of Henry Huntington, Esq. of the former place.

DEATHS.

Died on Monday evening the 19th ult, in Litchfield, county of Herkimer, Rev. ABNER TOWN, aged 29 years. His sickness was short and distressing, partaking deeply of a billious affection. He had preached twice, on Sabbath the 11th inst. & attended a third meeting in the evening; on each of which occasions it was noticed that he appeared unusually engaged, and seemed to be standing very near to the bar of final account. His remains were consigned to the grave on Wednesday the 21st inst. amidst a numerous and deeply affected concourse of people. An appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion, by Rev. Mr. Waters of Paris, from Phillippians i. 23. "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better."

Mr. Towne had been the Pastor of the church in Litchfield only eleven months.—How sudden his departure from the altar to the bar of God! But it was the departure of one who was ready and willing "to be offered." He lived for Christ and died in the triumphant hope of a glorious immortality. He rests from his labours; & in truth may it be said, that his works do follow him, since the spirit of God is copiously descending there to quicken his people and convert sinners to a knowledge of the truth.

In this village, on the 19th inst. Mrs. *Rebecca Sanders*, consort of Mr. George Sanders, aged 76.—On the 20th, very suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. *John P. Stone*, aged 33.—Same day, an infant child of Mr. Lebbeus Crane, 2 years.—On the 25th, an infant child of Mr. Lyman Knowtles, 18 months.—Also, Mrs. (widow) *Frances M. Delvin*, aged 38 years.

In New York, Mrs. Mary, relict of the Rev. Dr. Abeel.

In Hamilton, Madison county, Daniel Smith, aged 65.

In Sparta, Livingston county, Abraham Brewer, aged 97.

In Butternuts, Otsego county, Ichabod Davis, aged 42.

In Somers, Westchester county, Stephen White, aged 23.

In Cooperstown, Eunice, wife of Elisha Doubleday, and daughter of Isaac Williams, aged 22.

At Sag Harbor, Charlotte Burton.

At West Middletown, Penn. on the 23d ult. after an illness of four days, Rev. ARCHIBALD M'ELROY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was in the 53d year of his age.

At Shanesville, Tuscarawa co, Penn. Rev. WM. RIDER, Pastor of the German Presbyterian Church, aged 27.

At New Haven, Conn. on the 16th inst. ÆNEAS MUNSON, M. D. aged 92 years. He was born at New-Haven, June 24, 1794, N. S. and was the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College, having received his first degree in that institution, in 1753. He was a practising physician for more than seventy years. He arrived at great eminence in his profession, and died as he had lived, in the faith and hope of the gospel.

NEW GOODS.
No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.
Utica, 13th September, 1825. 79tf

FRESH TEAS.

80 CHESTS Skin Tea of the Splendid, Beaver, London Trader, Superior, and Addison's Cargoes.
10 Chests Old Hyson do.
15 Young do.
20 Carty Boxes, do
20 Chests Souchong and Bohea do.
for sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.
Utica December 20, 1825. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HICHCOCK.
83 Genesee Street
Utica, June 23 79tf

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.
Cash and the highest prices paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.
May, 24, 1825.

SHELL COMBS.

AT a trifle more than half the former prices. Likewise, elegant Fig'd Silks, at 4 and 6d the yard, and upwards,—Just received by
THOMSON & LYMAN,
No. 34, Two doors below the Post Office.
6w98*may14

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, April 11, 1826. 93tf

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

From Conder's "Star in the East," &c.

THE POOR MAN'S HYMN.

As much have I of worldly good
As e'er my master had:
I diet on as dainty food,
And am as richly clad.
Tho' plain my garb, tho' scant my board,
As Mary's Son, and Nature's Lord.

The manger was his infant bed,
His home the mountain cave;
He had not where to lay his head—
He borrow'd e'en his grave.
Earth yielded him no resting spot,—
Her Maker, but she knew him not.

As much the world's good-will I share,
Its favor and applause,
As He whose blessed name I bear,—
Hated without a cause.
Despis'd, rejected, mock'd by pride,
Betray'd, forsaken, crucified.

Why should I court my master's foe?
Why should I fear its frown?
Why should I seek for rest below,
Or sigh for brief renown?—
A pilgrim to a better land,
An heir of joys at God's right hand.

DIFFRENT DEPARTMENTS IN MUSIC.

NO. V.

Nationalities.—Every civilized nation has in some respects, a musical dialect of its own; and these dialects have arisen, it is supposed, partly through the influence of climate, and partly from circumstances of an accidental character, which stand connected with the history of the art.

Italy, so long the seat of Papal supremacy, took the lead in cultivation; and for many centuries, held the same rank in music that she did in poetry and painting. Her climate was favourable to the cultivation of the arts; and her wealth, especially that which appertained to the church, afforded the means of enlisting the best talent of Europe, by her liberal patronage. The first rate performers were always employed in the churches and cathedrals; and this constant exhibition of refined and scientific music, came at length to be understood and relished in some measure, by the generality of listeners throughout every rank of society. And if the music happened at any time to transcend the conception of those who listened to it—it would yet operate as no hindrance to that species of *devotion* which claimed *ignorance* as its *special patroness*. But while this course for a time, greatly accelerated the cultivation of music as an art, it has at length led by degrees to degeneracy in that species which belongs to the church, if not to every other. Every species of modern Italian music has become so artificial, so effeminate, and so overloaded with ornament that the generality of singers and amateurs in other countries have little *real* relish for it: and very few, excepting Italians, are ever found to execute it with correctness and propriety. It is still *fashionable* to admire it and *heterodox in the extreme, to say ought against it.* But it has lost its hold on the finer sensibilities of our nature; and though many who are foreigners attempt to execute it, their efforts for the most part, savour of affectation, of labour, of embarrassment and of every thing else, rather than of that ease & winning gracefulness which are seen in a native dialect. There are some things also in the pronunciation of Italian words and sentences and some things in the structure of poetry, which have given a peculiar cast to the melody of Italians; and which are not applicable to other languages, or agreeable to the taste of other nations. Such, for instance, is the *slide*, made on the violin by sliding the fingers from a high to a low place on the string; and by the voice of the singer in a corresponding manner. This, though *often imitated, and praised for conscience' sake*, is in reality intolerable, both to English and Americans.*

We have hazarded the preceding strictures, not so much for the purpose of depreciating the style which we are contemplating, as for that of exhibiting a strong specimen of national peculiarities. We know not but we shall incur the censure of many amateurs for even hinting at the possibility of such a thing as *degeneracy through excessive refinement*—notwithstanding this idea is strictly philosophical,† and accordant with the real history of the art;‡ but all will allow that the modern Italian furnishes the strongest specimen of national peculiarities in music; and that few who are not natives, have been able to do it entire justice; or who having once fully acquired the style, have afterwards been able to execute the music of their own country with taste and propriety—which is all we are at present contending for. When we come to consider the music of the Germans, the French, the English, &c. it will be more palpably evident, that such nationalities should form the basis of different departments of music, and not be made promiscuously the subjects of pupillary imitation.

*This, as far as England is concerned, is admitted by one of the correspondents of the London Quarterly Musical Magazine.

† We have some where seen a remark in Dugald Steward, directly to the point.

‡ Lives of Haydn and Mozart.

Sacred Oratorio, alias Concert.—The Psalonian Society of Providence, R. I., have advertised the public performance of a "sacred *oratorio*," consisting of extracts from Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Bray, interspersed with some of the lighter composition of Mr. Shaw, the author of several popular songs of a sacred and secular description. Mr. Shaw resides in that place, and though afflicted with blindness, will probably take charge of the performances.

Miscellaneous.

ON THE DIVISIBILITY OF MATTER.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

It has been calculated by Mr. Boyle, I believe, that fifty square inches of leaf gold weigh only one grain; and that an inch in length may be divided into two hundred parts, each visible to the naked eye. Consequently, each square inch will contain forty thousand such parts: for 200x200=40,000, and this multiplied by the fifty square inches, will make two million visible pieces, into which a single grain of gold may be divided; this, however, does not come near the ideas of an eminent professor, who has recently asserted, that gold, in the gilding of silver wire, may be reduced to the thinness of a twenty-millionth part of an inch; and, as he illustrates it, will bear only the same relation to an inch, as the thickness of a sheet of paper would to a mile in length. If this be the fact, and we allow only 200 visible parts in the inch, it follows that each 200th part, as above, may be further divided into 100,000 other parts, so that a single grain of gold may be capable of being divided into one hundred thousand times two millions, or 200,000,000,000, which, though approaching to almost infinite divisibility (at least, according to our limited ideas,) yet we must all feel to be mathematically true; and even these instances appear to fall far short of the extent to which the operations of nature carry the actual divisibility of matter, as exhibited more particularly in the minute particles of odoriferous bodies, constantly filling surrounding spaces to a considerable distance, without any perceptible diminution; and perhaps still more so, in the wonderful formation of the animal kingdom, as more peculiarly displayed in the minute (in many instances, invisible,) insect tribe, each of which possessing attributes of the larger animals, as muscles, circulation of the blood, &c., must very far surpass any ideas which the human mind can form on the subject: and yet it is possible, that even these may be still further surpassed by the divisibility of the particles of light. Let us take the well known effect of a lighted candle, which may be seen at the distance of two miles, and probably further; in this instance, light is diffused almost instantaneously, and that without any sensible diminution of weight, throughout a circle, whose diameter is four miles; or rather, supposing the light placed upon a plane, it will extend or diffuse light throughout a hemisphere of that dimension, whose centre is the flame of the candle. During the process of combustion, the light, according to *Richter's Theory*, proceeds from the combustible body; however this may be, it should appear evident that, in the production of light (from a candle, for instance,) a certain quantity of matter, either combined or uncombined, is diffused through a given space in a given time. Let it be allowed, that a candle, weighing four ounces, will burn, or diffuse light, for six hours; and that, during that period, it fills unceasingly a hemisphere, whose radius is two miles, or 126,720 inches, containing by computation, if I am correct, 4,261,820,184,605,491,2-10ths square inches. Now each square inch was found capable of being divided into 40 000 visible parts; consequently, the hemisphere contains 170,472,807,384,219,648,000 parts visible to the naked eye, and which are unceasingly illuminated by the diffusion of light from a certain portion of matter (combined or uncombined,) weighing four ounces, for the space of six hours. Now say, four ounces is 1,920 grains, which, for six hours, will give about 1-12th grain per moment; this 1-12th grain of matter is thus found to be instantaneously divided into 170,472,807,384,219,648,000 visible part; and consequently each single grain into twelve times that amount which is 2,045,673,688,610,635,776,000, or upwards of two thousand millions of millions of millions. Now a grain of gold was found divisible into two millions of such parts, it therefore follows, that the divisibility of gold to light, contained in the inflamable matter, supposing the foregoing to be a correct statement, is as 1 to 1 022,836,344,305,317,8-10ths, or as one to above one thousand millions of millions; and even this may be comparatively trifling, to the probable diffusion of the solar light.

Our limited powers of comprehension are very inadequate to form just conceptions of infinity, and the preceding view of the divisibility of matter, may perhaps tend, in some degree, to elucidate a subject which, to the generality of those who are not in the habit of studying the power of numbers, would appear possibly as incredible as the immensity of space exhibited in the starry heavens, as laid down in astronomical calculations; for when we say, that the distance of certain heavenly bodies is millions of millions of miles; or, that a single grain of matter may be divided into millions of millions of visible parts, a smile of scepticism would with some be the only result of an endeavour to enforce the truth thereof. May it not serve to familiarize the subject to the inquiring mind, to observe, that we may suppose it sufficiently easy to comprehend that the space of the tenth part of an inch may be divided into twenty parts, which is two hundred to the inch. Allow this, and we readily prove that each square inch contains forty thousand, and the solid inch, eight millions such parts.; yet to assert, that a solid inch of matter may be divided into only eight millions, would appear to the mere superficial observer, as beyond credulity, though it is capable of actual and practical proof, and even, as in the case of gilt silver wire, to an extent immensely beyond. Why, therefore, doubt the deductions made upon principles that cannot err, merely because they are beyond our present ideas of possibility? As well might we deny the existence of the Creator, because his works transcend our limited powers of conception. And may we not, from this deduce a powerful argument in favour of the truths of revealed religion: for if each individual is to doubt of every thing that exceeds his own peculiar ideas of probability, at what point shall incredulity find a barrier? That immensity and divisibility (and who shall say where they may find a limit?) approach the confines of infinity, must appear evident to every one who has seriously contemplated the results; and if the preceding may, in any way, tend to illustrate the subject, or induce others to lend their aid thereto, the end of the present attempt will be accomplished.

IMPROVEMENT OF STERILE LAND.

The Royal Society of agriculture, arts and sciences of Mans, held its public (annual) meeting in June, 1825. From the discourse delivered at this time, we extract the following remarkable instance of the power of man to render the most sterile land fertile.

In 1805, a French camp was formed near Ostend, on the banks of the sea. The ground consisted of dry, moving sand, a foot and a half deep. Nothing could be more arid. In a short time, however, this camp was surrounded by turf fortifications. Two rows of barracks were built; in front of each was a bed of turf, and in the rear a garden adorned with flower pots, and bringing forth vegetables in profusion. As these were arranged regularly, the whole camp seemed a garden from one extremity to the other. The barracks of the commander were distinguished by an English garden on one side, and a vegetable one on the other. How were these prodigies effected amidst moving sands? The soldiers went from half a league to a league, filled their sacks with good earth, and brought it to their encampment. Wells were dug at regular distances, and the new soil thus brought was constantly watered, and vegetation was thus encouraged and rendered productive. The interest taken by the soldiers in this novel kind of conquest was excessive, and their labor unwearied.

The tocsin of war soon, however, called them to other regions, and they were obliged to abandon their gardens and their flowers, "to gather new laurels."

MR. WILBERFORCE.—The last Annual Report of the British Anti-Slavery Society, closes with the following excellent tribute to the memory of this eminent statesman and philanthropist, who has lately retired from public life.

"There remains one, and only one other topic with which the committee will at present occupy the attention of the meeting. It is, of course, needless to inform them that Mr. Wilberforce has retired from public life. But, *on this day*, selected for the promotion of objects to which his powers of mind and body have been for many years devoted—*in this place*, on the wall of which the music of his tongue still seems to linger—they cannot restrain themselves from pausing for a moment on his name, anticipating the decision which will in future ages be pronounced on his merits, by the historian and the philosopher, by the civilized savage, and the liberated slave. To that sober magnanimity, which no object of vulgar ambition could seduce, which no defeats could discourage, which no exertions could weary—to that kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, which disarmed the hatred even of rapacity trembling for its plunder and its power—to that eloquence, so simple, so graceful, so pathetic, so often victorious in the cause of liberty and mercy—no praise of theirs can give additional celebrity. They are desirous to record, not his services, but their gratitude. May the blessing of God, whose debased and violated image he has protected and vindicated, accompany him to his retreat! May his declining years be cheered by the affection and respect of an admiring people! And long, very long, before that melancholy day when his country shall appoint his place among the tombs of her departed statesmen and heroes, and when he himself shall be put in possession of his eternal reward, may he have witnessed the final triumph of the good cause to which his life was consecrated.

NATIONAL GAMBLING.

We have been not a little mortified to learn, from the official report of Mr. J. Adams, Jun., the following expenditures of public money, among other items, for the purchase of furniture for the President's palace.

"To L. K. Kervand, for billiard table,	$50 00
To E. B. Pomroy, for billiard balls,	6 00
To P. Thompson, for chess-men,	23 50'

It may be gratifying, and, at the same time, not unprofitable, to our readers to know the history of this business, which is at once novel in its character and disgraceful to us as a national act. During the session of Congress previous to the one which has just terminated, an appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars was made to be expended in furniture for the President's house, as the old had probably become too much defaced or tarnished to please the new incumbent or his good lady. But this sum appears to have very soon leaked through the fingers of the dashing agent, John Adams, Jun., as an additional appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was called for, during the last session, for the same object—to wit, for the purpose of furnishing the palace. It was during the discussion of this subject, that the above items of "billiard table, and billiard balls, and chess-men," leaked out, and became the theme of public vituperation. The remarks of some of our Representatives, in relation to this expenditure, show that they are men of a proper spirit; and that they will not tamely stand by and witness such acts as tend to fix the mark of disgrace upon the nation. We perfectly concur in opinion with Mr. Carson, of North Carolina; and his closing observations are so appropriate, and, at the same time, so fearless in their character, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting them to our readers. "Is it possible, Mr, Chairman to believe if ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chess-men, why not purchase also, pharo banks, playing cards, race horses, and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling at he President's palace, and let it at once be understood by the people, that this is a most *splendid gambling* administration." We say the same. If you adopt the principle, carry it through. And that nothing may be wanting to the perfection of the establishment, let several brace of *Duelling Pistols* be included in the purchase. The administration, or its friends or foes, may need them. And if powder and ball are added, the great men at Washington may shoot one another, at less expense, than they are now obliged to incur. And if the pistols are good, they may do it more effectually.

The expenditure which we have recorded above, is an improper one; and we wish to proclaim this sentiment in the ears of the nation as loud as the language of truth and justice can utter it. As republicans, we ought not to pass this thing in silence—as Christians, we cannot. It is the duty neither of Congress nor of this nation to furnish the President with gambling instruments. It is an act disgraceful and unholy. If our chief magistrate needs these genteel accommodations for himself, his extravagant son, his secretaries, or any of his illustrious guests, let him purchase them out of his ample salary; but let not this Christian community be taxed for the purpose of converting the palace into a gambling house. This is a blot which ought to be wiped away. We have no doubt but it will receive, as far as it shall be known, the decisive execration of the people. There is a spirit in this nation which will fix upon this transaction its proper name and character; and then hold it up to the eyes of the world. This draft upon the treasury of the nation for the purchase of gambling apparatus poorly corresponds with a sentiment in the message in defence of the proposed mission to South America, expressed as follows:

"It may be that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity so favourable will be presented to the government of the United States, to subserve the benevolent purpose of Divine Providence, to promote the prevalence, in future ages, of Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberation of this Congress."—*Troy Review.*

PROGRESS OF OLD AGE IN NEW STUDIES.

Of the pleasures derivable from the cultivation of the arts, sciences and literature, time will not abate the growing passion; for old men still cherish an affection and feel a youthful enthusiasm in those pursuits, when all others have ceased to interest. Dr. Reid, to his last day, retained a most active curiosity in his various studies, and particularly in the revolutions of modern chemistry.

Socrates learnt to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, tho't proper to learn Greek; and Plutarch, almost as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the characters of Men at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labours by his death.

Peter Ronsard, one of the fathers of French poetry, applied himself late to study. His acute genius, and ardent application, rivalled those poetic models which he admired; Boccacio was 35 years of age, when he commenced his studies in polite literature.

The great Arnauld retained the vigour of his genius, and the command of his pen, to his last day; and at the age of eighty-two, was still the great Arnauld.

Tellier, the Chancellor of France, learned logic, merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grand children.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of 70, began to court the muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anaceron are full of fire, delicacy and sweetness.

Chauncer's Canterbury Tales, were the composition of his latest years; they were begun in his fifty-fourth year, and finished in his sixty first.

Ludovic Monaldesco, at the extraordinary age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who himself, is one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

The most delightful of auto-biographies for artists, is that of Bonvenuto Cellini; a work of great originality, which was not begun till "the clock of his age had struck fifty-eight."

Koonhert began at forty to learn the Latin and Greek languages, of which he became a master; Several students who afterwards distinguished themselves, have commenced as late in life, their literary pursuits. Ogilby, the, translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek, till he was past fifty; and Franklin's philosophical pursuits began when he had nearly reached his fiftieth year.

Michael Angelo preserved his creative genius, even in extreme old age: there is a device said to be invented by him, of an old man, represented in a *go cart*, with an hour glass upon it; the inscription—YET I AM LEARNING.

Rensselaer Oswego Academy.

THIS institution, which was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature of this state, is now under the immediate direction of Mr. *Mason W. Southworth*, late of Hamilton College, a gentleman of good talents and fair character, and an able instructor. Parents and Guardians, who shall entrust Mr. Southworth with their scholars, may rest assured that he will make every exertion for their improvement, and that their morals will be strictly guarded. Terms of tuition, $3 per quarter for all the common branches of English studies, and $4 for Latin and Greek, and the higher branches of mathematics.

Board in good families may be had at the most reduced price.

The Trustees have full confidence in saying, that no institution of the kind in this section of country, offers superior advantages for improvement in the branches usually taught in Academies.

PETER PRATT,
AVERY SKINNER,
G. B. DAVIS,
D. R. DIXON,
ELIAS BREWSTER } Trustees.

Mexico, May 13, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public, in posting Books—in all kinds of Conveyancing—obtaining Patents, &c. &c. Notices left at the office of Cochran and Hinman, Esqs. John St. will be promptly attended to. *JOHN BERNARD.*

Utica, June 6, 1682. 1tf

NO. 34.

THE subscribers are receiving the present week, their

SPRING STOCK

of English, French, and American Goods; Misses', Women's with extra crowns, Bolivar and Mens' LEGHORN HATS; Carpeting, Rugs, &c. which they will sell at unusually low prices. THOMPSON & LYMAN.

May, 1, 1825,

A few Bales assorted *COTTON YARN* of excellent quality, as above.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees would inform the public, that this Seminary is now open for the reception of Students, under the tuition of Mr. C. CHITTENDEN BALDWIN, who graduated at Hamilton College in 1823; and who comes with recommendations of high standing, as a gentleman of fair character, and distinguished classical attainments.

L. BERRY, *Clerk of Trustees.*

Whitesboro', May 2, 1825. 79tf

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

Feb 3. 1824. 3tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the villlage of Utica, at the lower end of Broad street, nearly opposite the Dry Dock, and near the contemplated Basin. The house is convenent for two families, or for four small families; having four square rooms, four closets, two small bed-rooms, two bed-presses, two clothes-presses, with a Cellar under the whole, and an oven and fire-place in the Cellar. The house is new and in good repair. For terms inquire of CHAS. SLAWSON,

At J. C. DELONG'S Morocco Factory.

Utica, May 2d, 1826.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No 104, on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of Benjamin Ballou, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same, is required by the Trustees of the said village, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard in said village, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No. 52, as distinguished on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the Executors of Andrew Merrell, deceased, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same; is required by the Trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, in and to said lot, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in the village of Utica, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the costs of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed by Eber P. Hale to Thomas E. Clark, bearing date November 1st, 1825 for securing the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest as therein mentioned—Default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, as the law directs, on the 25th day of November next, at the house called Shepard's hotel, in Utica, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described parcel of land, situate on the corner of John & Genesee or Main streets, in Utica, viz. All that certain lot of land known and distinguished on a map of the village of Utica, made by C. C. Broadhead, Esq. for the representatives of Rutger Bleecker, as lot number two in the subdivision of lots number 88 and 89, and begins on the southerly line of Main street at the N. E. corner of subdivision number one, and runs from thence along the easterly bounds of said subdivision south 27 degrees 30 minutes west thirty feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence south 62 degrees 30 minutes east eighteen feet to the westerly line of the gangway now John street; thence along the same north 27 degrees 30 minutes east thirty feet to the said southerly line of Main street; thence along the same north 62 degrees 30 minutes west eighteen feet to the place of beginning, as by reference to said Map of said subdivision on file in the county clerk's office, will more fully appear. May 15, 1826.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in Jan. 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.